



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

Mr. Eisenhower is doing a lot of traveling to campaign for Republicans seeking election victories this fall, but he'll have to speed up his schedule to equal Harry Truman's mark. Mr. Truman traveled 34,504 miles in 1950 to set a Presidential record for mid-term election campaigning.

JAPANESE ARE UPSET

American officials are worried about relations with Japan since the death of the Japanese fisherman who was showered with radioactive dust from a U. S. hydrogen test in the Pacific. Twenty-two working companions of the dead man are still under treatment for radioactive poisoning. The incident has led to much anti-American feeling in Japan. We have offered a million dollars in damages. Certain scientists, incidentally, are fearful that radioactive dust may eventually spread around the world, causing sickness and death to many persons. Our atom officials are studying the problem thoroughly.

THE MCCARTHY ISSUE

Were Senate leaders wise in deciding to wait until after the November 2 elections to vote on the question of whether or not to censure Senator McCarthy? One view is that the matter should have been settled this month so voters would know exactly how the senators stand on this issue. The reply is that voters can request candidates of both parties to state their positions on Senator McCarthy, and that delaying a Senate decision until after election day will keep this dispute from overshadowing other vital campaign questions.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Christmas gifts for overseas GI's, the Defense Department says, should be mailed out between October 15 and November 15. Two pounds is the usual weight limit for parcels shipped by air. Other packages should not weigh more than 70 pounds.

TROUBLE IN CHILE

For some time now, many of Chile's mining industries have been shut down by strikes. Chile depends heavily on the sale of copper, nitrates, and other products of its mines to make a living. Not long ago, violence broke out among striking miners. Chile's President Carlos Ibañez says the demonstrators were communist-led, and ordered big areas to be placed under military rule.

A STORY OF QUEMOY

Quemoy, the little island which the Chinese Nationalists hold, but which is being attacked from time to time by the communists, had some significance to early Americans. The British tea thrown overboard at the famous Boston Tea Party, before our Revolution broke out, came from Quemoy.



IN THE BUNDESTAG, the lower house of West Germany's legislature, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer discusses his ideas for the rearmament of his country

West Germany's Future Is Being Threshed Out

Meetings This Month May Result in Admission of Former Enemy Land to Full Partnership with Free Nations

OCTOBER looms as a crucial month for the people of West Germany. That country's future is now being charted. As a result of the nine-power conference in London and another international gathering scheduled for later this month, West Germany may become a full partner in the alliance of free nations.

To tighten the bonds between West Germany and the western allies in a way that will satisfy everyone is going to be no easy task. In one way or another, "the German problem" has troubled the world for years. The problem takes this form today:

How can West Germany contribute troops to help defend the free nations without becoming powerful enough to launch another war of aggression?

Germany's record makes the question of her rearmament a serious one. Twice in this century her leaders have led her into global wars. Twice she has been defeated, but in both cases the United States, Great Britain, France, and their allies paid dearly, in lives and dollars, to stop Germany.

After World War II, the victorious allies divided Germany into occupation zones. The U. S., Britain, and France occupied western Germany, while the Soviet Union took over the eastern part of the country. It was

agreed to keep Germany under military rule for a time to see that she did not again threaten the world.

Rising hostility between Red Russia and the western nations killed—temporarily, at least—the hopes of Germans who wanted to see their country under a single government once more. In 1949 the Soviet Union set up a communist government in her zone, now known as East Germany.

The same year the three western occupation powers merged their zones. Free elections were held, and the West German government was established. Its leaders rule an area—still under occupation—of about 95,000 square miles, a bit smaller than Oregon. West Germany stretches from the flat plains along the North Sea, up the Rhine Valley, through the smoky industrial region of the Ruhr, into the hilly, partly wooded country of Bavaria. Its capital is Bonn. Other large cities are Hamburg in the north and Munich in the south.

Communist aggression in Europe and Asia long ago convinced the western allies that West Germany must be allowed to contribute to free Europe's defenses. How rearmament can best be carried out is the problem to be threshed out this month.

(Concluded on page 6)

Supreme Court Session Opens

The Nine Justices on Nation's Highest Tribunal Prepare for Tough Problems

THE U. S. Supreme Court begins its annual session today in Washington, D. C. From now until late next spring, its nine justices will be kept busy on hundreds of cases involving unsettled points of federal law.

In the structure of our U. S. government, this Court ranks alongside Congress and the President. Usually, though, it gets less attention than do these others. Only on some occasions, as when it handles a case of great interest or importance, does our nation's highest court receive big newspaper headlines.

Such an occasion arises over a question that the justices now face—the issue of racial segregation in public schools. In its previous session, the Court was asked to determine whether various states could, under our federal Constitution, continue operating separate public schools for white and Negro students. Last May, the Court declared that they could not.

At that time, public school segregation was to be found in roughly a third of our states. The Supreme Court said it would have to end. However, the justices didn't give any definite orders on how this change was to be made, or on how soon it was to be completed. It postponed these points for later study and decision.

Some states, and the District of Columbia, have gone ahead and started merging their white and Negro school systems without any detailed orders from the Court. Others are waiting for further word from the justices before taking action.

Still others are searching for a legal way to get around the Court's anti-segregation ruling entirely, possibly even by abolishing their public education systems and letting all schools be run as private institutions. (Private schools are not affected by the Supreme Court decision which was announced last May.)

Next December the Court will begin its job of preparing specific instructions, in line with the general anti-segregation ruling which was made last spring. Lawyers representing various states are expected to ask the Court to permit considerable delay in merging the school systems. This and other questions are for the justices to decide.

Meanwhile, the debate continues on whether the Supreme Court's decision last spring was wise. States which favor separate schools for the two races argue as follows:

"We have been obeying the Constitution all along. We have been striving to provide as good schools for Negro as for white youths. But we

(Concluded on page 2)

Supreme Court

(Concluded from page 1)

favor keeping the races separate. We can do this and still give equal treatment to all groups, as the Constitution requires."

People who agree with the Supreme Court's decision reply:

"The policy of dividing children by race makes fair treatment impossible. It makes young people of one race feel inferior to those of another, regardless of whether the two groups are given schools of equal quality."

Very few Supreme Court cases have ever attracted so much attention among the American people as does the segregation issue. There are, however, many additional subjects to be handled by Chief Justice Earl Warren and his eight associates this year. During its previous session, the Court disposed of more than 1,300 cases, and there is no reason to believe that its load this time will be any smaller.

Boxing. Cases arise on practically every imaginable subject. Last year the justices were asked to decide whether America's baseball leagues had "sewed up" baseball so tightly as

Court to overturn the lower tribunal's decision.

Religion and press. Frequently the Supreme Court must handle important questions about freedom of religion and of the press. This year the justices are being asked to decide a case that touches upon both.

The organization known as Gideons International was for a while giving Bibles, free of charge, to public school pupils in New Jersey. Certain groups complained that this activity violated one of the basic principles set forth in our federal Constitution—namely, the *separation of church and state*. The Gideons answered that the Constitution also guarantees *freedom of the press*, and thus protects their right to distribute Bibles.

In the New Jersey courts, this case was decided against the Gideons. But, because our federal Constitution is involved, the Gideons now seek a hearing in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Military trial. Protecting every American's right to a fair trial, if he is accused of crime, is another major task of the nine justices. For example, the Court is now being asked to examine a murder case.

A few years ago, Robert Toth served with the U. S. Air Force in Korea.

on how these issues should be decided, and now the Supreme Court is being asked to handle the problem.

Doctors' draft. Another question touching upon military matters is the so-called "Doctor Draft Act." It sets up special conditions under which the government can draft doctors into the armed services. Among other things, it permits qualified men to be drafted as doctors even though they are considerably beyond the top age limit for ordinary recruits.

A doctor who was drafted under this law claims that it discriminates unfairly and unconstitutionally against members of his profession. He wants the Supreme Court to declare it invalid. Lawyers for the government reply that Congress, as part of its Constitutional duty to establish and support military forces, has full power to pass such measures as the Doctor Draft Act. Lower federal courts have upheld this point of view.

Movies. Two famous cowboy stars—Gene Autry and Roy Rogers—are now seeking help from the Supreme Court. In the contracts which these men made with motion picture companies some years ago, it was agreed that Autry and Rogers could keep exclusive rights to the use of their names

Autry and Rogers, Californians, are suing eastern corporations.

In conclusion. The few cases which we have just mentioned may serve as examples to show the wide varieties of problems that are brought to the Supreme Court. Even so, this body handles only a tiny fraction of all the disputes that come into our federal court system as a whole. Lower U. S. courts sift through thousands of cases, sending only the most important of them to our nation's highest tribunal.

Questions handled by our federal courts include those which primarily involve the U. S. Constitution or the laws passed by Congress. Federal courts also receive certain other types of cases, including disputes between different states or between citizens of different states.

However, the great majority of trials and lawsuits that occur in this country never go into the federal courts at all. Most of them touch mainly upon state law and are handled by courts under state authority.

But, if a case is federal in nature, it probably is first tried in a U. S. district court. There are more than 80 of these scattered over the country. Cases handled in the district courts can often be taken to higher tribunals for review—usually going to one of the 11 U. S. courts of appeals.

At the top of our U. S. judicial system is the Supreme Court, which spends a large share of its time re-examining cases that are sent up from these other federal tribunals.

Also, it sometimes gets cases from state courts, when the U. S. Constitution or any federal laws are involved. A few rare cases, such as those involving quarrels between states, start in the Supreme Court without going through any other judicial bodies.

Refuses Many Cases

The high court doesn't accept, for full hearing and decision, all the cases it is requested to handle. Our nine top judges hold that the usual types of cases can be adequately reviewed and reconsidered at lower levels.

The Supreme Court rejects a case, after some preliminary study, if it decides that the dispute raises no unusual legal issues. The top judges reserve the bulk of their time each year for studying in detail about 150 cases which bring up difficult, unsettled points of law. The Court holds formal hearings on these cases and, in deciding them, it seeks to set forth rules that lower courts can use when handling similar questions.

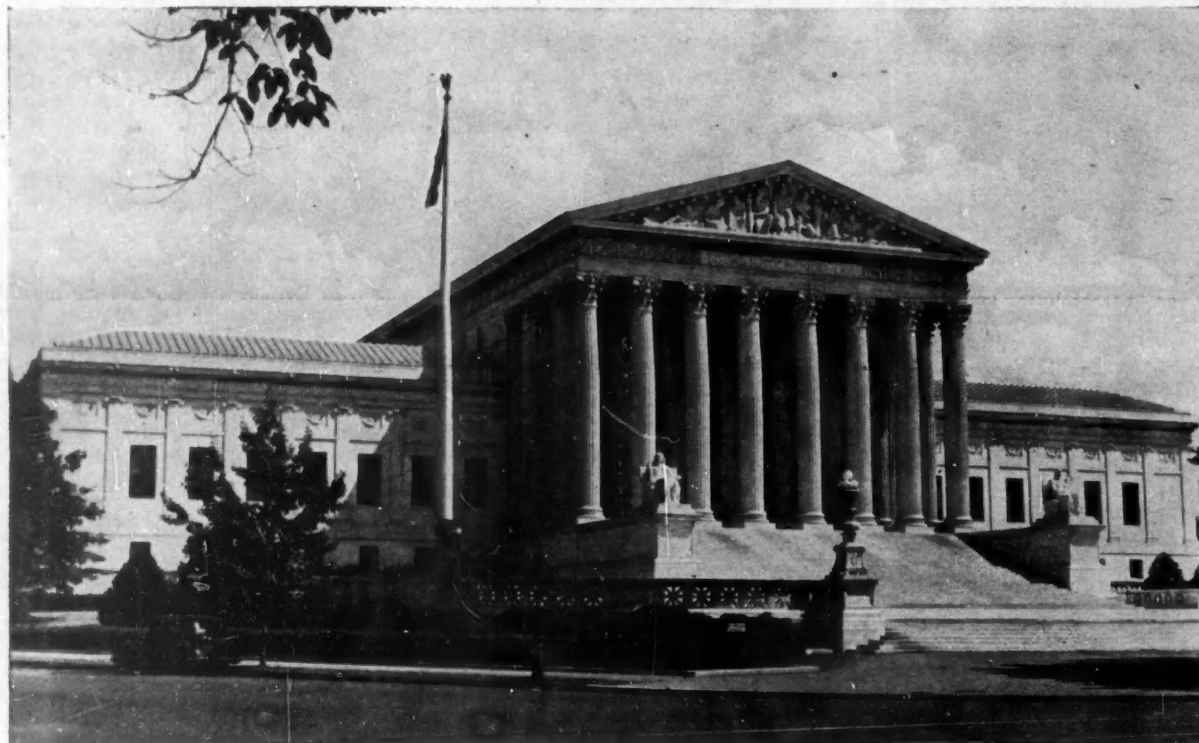
On cases that the Court *does* accept for formal hearings and full consideration, it can indeed take sweeping action. By majority vote it can overturn—or "reverse"—the decisions of lower courts. Or perhaps the justices will examine a state or federal law under which a case has arisen, and will declare—by majority vote—that the measure violates our federal Constitution. In such an event, this law is automatically cancelled. Thus our Supreme Court can even overrule Congress and the state legislatures.

References

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THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING is one of the most beautiful in the capital

to form a monopoly in violation of U. S. anti-trust laws. The Court's answer was that these anti-trust laws don't apply to baseball.

Now, the Court is being asked to say whether they apply to professional boxing. U. S. government officials argue that prize fighting, with its present coverage by TV, radio, and movies, is a big business—and is monopolized by a comparatively small number of promoters. This "monopoly," the officials say, should be broken up, in compliance with federal anti-trust measures.

The promoters, on the other hand, argue that boxing resembles baseball—so far as legal matters are concerned. Therefore, they claim that the baseball decision, made in November 1953, should also cover boxing. They don't think the federal anti-trust laws apply to their sport. Their position was upheld by the lower court which first heard this case. U. S. administrative officials want the Supreme

He came back home and was discharged in 1952. Later he was accused of having murdered a Korean while overseas. Air Force authorities arrested him and took him back to Korea to be tried in a military court.

Lawyers working in Toth's behalf argue that such procedure violates his Constitutional rights. They say a civilian shouldn't be seized and taken to a distant land for military trial. They insist that the law which supposedly permits such action is unconstitutional.

According to government spokesmen, on the other hand, it has long been recognized that a person can be brought back under military control for trial—if he is accused of having committed a crime while in the armed services. Also, these spokesmen contend, it is proper for the person to be tried where the crime supposedly occurred.

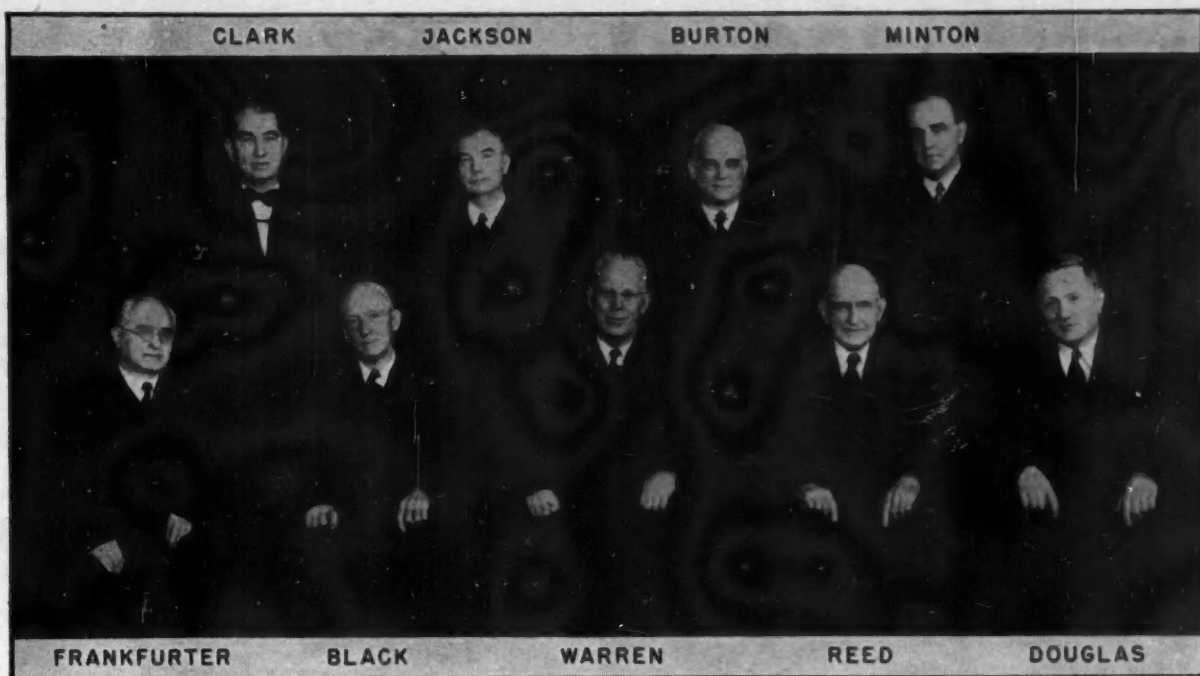
Lower federal courts have disagreed

in advertising—for breakfast foods, children's clothing, and countless other items.

In recent years, the motion picture companies have been letting TV stations broadcast Autry's and Rogers' movies on *commercially sponsored* programs. The two stars argue that this constitutes use of their names for advertising, and infringes on the rights which they had reserved.

These men feel that they themselves should be allowed to say whether or not their films shall appear on commercial TV programs, and to charge broadcasters for using these films. They are asking the Supreme Court for a ruling to that effect. The dispute has already been through some lower U. S. courts.

Federal courts are being used in these cases—rather than state courts—for two reasons. First, a United States law on business practices is involved. Second, the disputes are between citizens of different states.



Justices of the Supreme Court

All Are Widely Experienced in the Law, but Their Careers Have Varied.
The Chief Justice Was a Governor. Others Have Served in the Senate.

THE justices of the Supreme Court followed rather different careers in reaching their present positions—although all have had considerable legal experience. Three have been senators, two have been U. S. Attorneys General, one has been a governor and candidate for the Vice Presidency, and some have taught in law schools. Two members, Warren and Burton, are Republicans, and 7 are Democrats. Sketches of the justices are given below.

Earl Warren. The Chief Justice is the newest member of the Court. He took office a year ago as successor to the late Fred Vinson.

The son of a railroad worker, Warren took part-time jobs as a freight handler and farm hand to pay for law studies at the University of California. He had just started to practice law when World War I began. He served as a first lieutenant in the conflict, and returned to law practice at its end.

He has held various legal positions in California, including that of state attorney general. In 1942, Warren was elected governor of California, and was twice re-elected. One time he was nominated by both major parties. In 1948, he was the Republican candidate for Vice President on a ticket headed by New York Governor Thomas Dewey. The Dewey-Warren team lost. The Chief Justice is 63.

Hugo Black. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt, Black has been on the highest bench of the land longer than any other of the present justices. A native of Alabama, Black practiced law in Birmingham for several years following his graduation from the University of Alabama Law School.

After holding minor public offices, he was elected twice to serve as senator from Alabama. During his second term of office he attracted wide attention for investigating lobbies and pressure groups in the federal government during the 1930's.

Black, 68, is a hard worker and usually writes more opinions on cases than does any other member of the Court.

Harold Burton. He was the first justice to be appointed to the high bench by President Truman. Before that appointment, in October 1945, the judge had served with distinction as a U. S. senator and as mayor of Cleveland.

Burton attracted national attention for the reforms he accomplished in Cleveland during three terms as mayor. Streamlining law-enforcement methods, he smashed rackets, imprisoned racketeers, and ousted corrupt officials. In the Senate, he was one of the early backers of the United Nations. Burton, who is 66, was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Cleveland to practice law as a young man.

Thomas Clark. At 55, Clark is the youngest of the Supreme Court justices. His appointment to the Court climaxed a long career in public life, including a dozen years in the Department of Justice, during which he held a number of key jobs. He was Attorney General in Truman's Cabinet when the President named him to the highest tribunal in August 1949.

A Texan, Clark first took public office as a district attorney in Dallas County. He climbed steadily up the country's legal and judicial ladder from then on.

William Douglas. When he was appointed in 1939, at the age of 41, he was the youngest justice to sit on the Supreme Court in 125 years. A poor boy from Minnesota, Douglas obtained his college and legal education partly through scholarships and partly by working while attending school.

After graduating from Columbia Law School, Douglas became a Wall Street attorney (a position he disliked). Later he taught law at Columbia and Yale Law Schools.

Douglas, 56 this month, became commissioner and later director of the government agency that regulates the sale of stocks and bonds. Following several years of successful work in this field, he was appointed to the Court.

Felix Frankfurter. He is the only foreign-born member of the Court, having emigrated from Vienna, Austria, to this country when a boy. He

graduated from college at 19, and some years later went to Harvard Law School. After winning distinction as a student, and later as an attorney, he returned to Harvard as a professor of law.

Frankfurter continued to teach and to work as advisor and attorney, both privately and in the government, until his appointment to the Court in 1939. He will be 72 in November.

Robert Jackson. He is the one member of the present Court who attained his position without a college education. He read and studied law on his own and was admitted to the New York bar at 21 (he is now 62).

After several years of success in banking and industry in Jamestown, New York, where he made his home, Jackson worked in a number of government agencies. There he won distinction as an attorney.

Jackson continued to rise in government until he became Attorney General in 1939. Two years later he was appointed to the Court.

After the war, Jackson was granted a leave of absence by the Court to serve as American prosecutor at Nuremberg, Germany, where the top Nazi officials were tried.

Sherman Minton. Hailing from Indiana, he has held posts in the legislative and executive departments, as well as in the judiciary.

Born 64 years ago this month on a farm near Georgetown, Indiana, Minton shaped his career around law and politics. After serving as a U. S. senator and as an assistant to President Roosevelt, he became a judge. Mr. Truman, in 1949, appointed Minton to the Supreme Court.

Stanley Reed. One of the most highly educated members of the Court, he studied in a number of colleges, including Yale, Columbia, and the University of Virginia. After further studies in Paris, he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and practiced law in Maysville.

Reed's appointment to the Supreme Court came after he had represented the government in outstanding cases before the Court in the 1930's. He is now 70.

Your Vocabulary

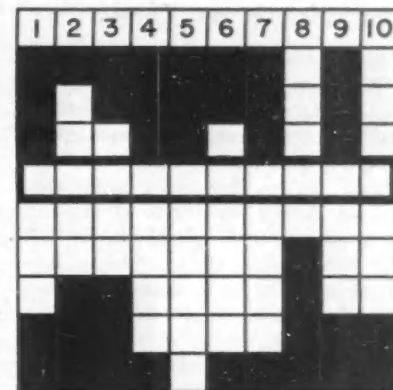
In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are to be found on page 5, column 4.

1. The Iranian development came at a *propitious* (prō-pish'us) time for the West. (a) dangerous (b) peculiar (c) late (d) favorable.
2. This one event was generally considered the *casus belli* (kā'sūs bēli). (a) reason for the law suit (b) the truth (c) cause of the war (d) turning point.
3. They liked his *candor* (kān'der). (a) manner of dressing (b) frankness (c) courage (d) design.
4. His argument was *fallacious* (fā-lā'shus). (a) well presented (b) long (c) not heard (d) misleading.
5. Their government fell into the hands of a military *junta* (jūn'tūh). (a) leader (b) dictator (c) incompetent (d) council.
6. The effects of the storm were *mitigated* (mit'i-gāt-ēd) by advance radio warnings. (a) made worse (b) made less severe (c) discussed (d) not immediately known.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the _____ of West Germany, which is being much discussed just now.

1. The area in West Germany known as the _____ is one of the world's richest industrial regions.
2. _____ is a leading West German metal product.
3. Germans are unhappy about France's influential position in the formerly German _____ area.
4. Famous German river.
5. Leading city in southeastern Germany.
6. Chief Justice of the United States.
7. Gene Autry and Roy Rogers have asked the Supreme Court to rule on a _____ dispute with certain television producers.
8. A former member of the armed forces has asked the high court to rule that he was illegally taken to _____ for trial on a murder charge.
9. There are _____ justices on the Supreme Court bench.
10. The court may rule soon on the legality of draft legislation for _____



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Mossadegh. VERTICAL: 1. Moslem; 2. Hoover; 3. Caspian; 4. Russia; 5. Zahedi; 6. Abadan; 7. Tehran; 8. England; 9. Pahlevi.

The Story of the Week

UN President

Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, the Dutch diplomat who presides over the 1954 United Nations General Assembly meetings, believes the UN's chief concern this fall should be global disarmament. He feels that the communist countries and the western nations cannot live together in peace so long as both sides are arming themselves to the teeth.

Dr. van Kleffens was elected to the UN post when the world organization opened its General Assembly meetings late last month. He needs all of his vast diplomatic experience to preside over Assembly discussions in which there are frequent clashes between communist and western representatives.

A veteran diplomat, Dr. van Kleffens began his career as a Dutch representative in the League of Nations— forerunner of the UN—at the close of World War I. Later, he held a number of posts in his country's foreign service, attaining the rank of foreign minister in 1939.

An expert on international affairs,



NEW PRESIDENT of the United Nations General Assembly, E. N. van Kleffens. He is a Dutch diplomat.

the Dutch official spoke for his country at the 1945 San Francisco meetings at which the United Nations was established. For a time he headed the Dutch delegation to the UN. He has also served as ambassador to our country and to other lands.

Dr. van Kleffens, who will celebrate his 60th birthday next November 17, is a thin man just under six feet tall. He speaks Dutch, English, French, and German fluently, and knows some Portuguese.

Checking up on Comics

It is estimated that from 70 to 100 million comic books are sold in the United States each month. Large numbers of these books deal with crime, violence, and horror. Many of these are read by children and young people.

Now, horror and terror stories are on their way out. Comic books will still have crime stories, but a new group will see to it that they won't be of the shocking and violent type.

All but one or two of the nation's big comic publishers have joined forces to set up the Comic Magazine Association of America to review the booklets before they are printed. Comics which get CMAA's approval will be put on sale, others will be tossed aside. If any publisher prints material which

has been rejected by the group, he will be ousted from its membership. Booklets bearing CMAA's seal of approval will be on the market by next January, when comics now being printed will be up for sale.

The Association is headed by Charles Murphy, a former New York City judge who has been active in the fight against juvenile delinquency. He and his helpers are now making up a list of "do's" and "don'ts" for comic book publishers.

The new group was formed after many teachers, civic clubs, and other organizations all over the country became aroused over the widespread use of horror and terror themes in comic books. Many Americans feel that such comics often encourage young people to commit crimes.

Women Candidates

The names of more women candidates than ever before will be on the ballots for congressional seats in the November 2 elections. Feminine contenders in a number of states won out over their male opponents in primaries—the pre-election party contests in which candidates are chosen.

All told, there are some 28 women candidates for seats in the U. S. House of Representatives. Of these, 16 are Democrats and 12 are Republicans. The feminine candidates for House seats include all 12 of the women members of Congress now serving in office.

In the upper house, Senator Margaret Chase Smith has been elected to another six-year term of office. The only other woman candidate for a Senate seat is Republican Mrs. George Abel of Nebraska. She is running to fill an unfinished term which expires when the new Congress meets early next January.

Indochina's Refugees

Thousands of refugees are streaming south across the 17th parallel in the Indochinese state of Viet Nam. The parallel divides communist-controlled areas in northern Viet Nam from the French-supervised region in the south.

Under last July's truce agreement between the French and the communists, refugees will be free to move across the 17th parallel until late next May. American officials estimate that a total of about 500,000 Viet Namees will have moved to the French-supervised areas by that time. As of last week, some 300,000 refugees had already fled from communist rule.

U. S. ships and planes, as well as those of the French, are transporting



CHARLES MURPHY, new censor of comic books. A former New York City judge, he was appointed to the censorship job by an association of comic book publishers. The publishers have agreed to accept his decisions—and not to put on sale books which he finds contain too much horror and terror.

many of the refugees to southern Viet Nam. Others cross the dividing line to freedom on foot.

Our Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) is helping the French and native officials care for the crowds of displaced persons. At present, many of these people are being housed in tents. Eventually, they will be moved to special villages in southern Viet Nam. There, they will be given a plot of ground, hand tools for farming, and other equipment needed to get a new start in life.

FOA has a fund of 10 million dollars to help carry on its refugee work in Viet Nam. It intends to provide additional money for this purpose. We are also spending about 25 million dollars this year in technical assistance to the Indochinese in an effort to help them win their fight against disease and poverty.

A Glance at the News

Russia is playing host to another visiting group of Britons. It is made up of lawmakers representing the British Parliament. A little more than a month ago, a delegation of British Labor Party officials toured Russia and Red China.

Western nations are pushing ahead with plans to carry out President Eisenhower's proposal for the world's countries to pool their atomic knowledge for the betterment of mankind. Now that Russia knows we are going ahead with this project, will she join the "pool"?

The United Nations once again turned down Russia's bid to seat Red China in the world organization. The UN supported our move to postpone the China issue indefinitely by a vote of 43 to 11. Thus, Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalists will continue to represent China at the UN headquarters.

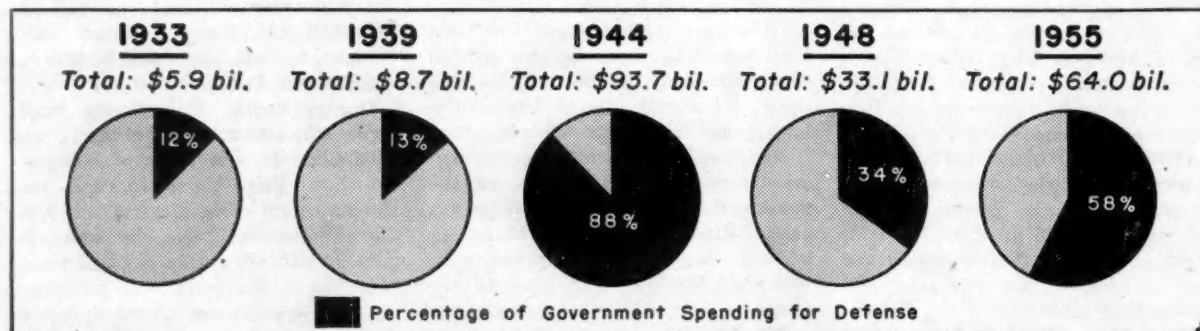
Uncle Sam is stepping up aid shipments to certain parts of the globe. We are providing South Korea with 700 million dollars in military and economic aid this year. We are also planning to send 150 million dollars' worth of coal to underdeveloped lands in Southeast Asia, Africa, and elsewhere.

Conflicting Views

To check the advance of communism in certain parts of Asia, we have united with Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines in setting up the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization. India, for one, criticizes us for our role in this defense system. Her leaders argue as follows:

"India and a number of her neighbors want to stay neutral in the global struggle between communism and the western nations. These Asian lands, including the Southeast Asian countries of Burma and Indonesia, want to get along with both sides. They don't want to enter into any military pacts."

"By setting up SEATO, the U. S. and other countries came into Southeast Asia—against the wishes of many of its leaders—to take over the defense of this part of the globe."



DEFENSE COSTS for the United States over a period of years. The figures in billions of dollars are for the total costs of federal government in the years shown. The circles show the percentage of the total that was allotted for defense spending. Americans hope that some day world conditions will permit a drastic cut in military costs.

Such an act amounts to interference in Asian affairs. It gives the communists an excuse to extend their control over additional Asian territories on the grounds that they are combating western imperialism."

Our leaders reply to such criticisms in this way:

"It's not true that we forced SEATO on Southeast Asia. A number of India's neighbors, such as Thailand and Pakistan, came into the defense system willingly. So did the Philippine Republic, which is in Southeast Asia. Other free lands of the area are also invited to become members of the group.

"We feel that the so-called 'neutral' nations of Asia are really helping the cause of communism by opposing measures aimed at stopping the Reds. All free peoples must unite to halt communist aggression before it engulfs the globe.

"The problem in Asia is similar to one in which a neighbor's house is on fire. If that fire endangers nearby homes, it is the duty of others to help put out the blaze whether the owner wants any aid or not.

"Hence, by building a barrier against Red aggression, we and our allies are helping to protect free people everywhere—even those who refuse to stand up to the communists."

Saar Issue

Another bone of contention between the French and the Germans (see page 1 story) is ownership of the Saar. This tiny border area of just under 900 square miles has long been claimed by both sides. The land and its one million people have been fought over bitterly by France and Germany in past years. It is rich in coal and is a big steel producer.

At present, the Saar has a large measure of home rule, but France has the final say on foreign policies and defense matters. The small land also has close economic ties with France and uses French currency as its own.

Poll on UMT

Do Americans think every able-bodied young male in the country should train for a period of time in the armed forces under a universal military training program? Or is the nation opposed to such a plan?

Not long ago, public opinion researchers directed by Dr. George Gallup took a sample poll on this issue. More than 7 out of every 10 persons questioned came out in favor of UMT. About 2 out of 10 were opposed to the idea, and others were undecided.

West German Capital

Centuries ago, according to German legend, Siegfried slew a fire-breathing dragon on a rocky hill across the Rhine from Bonn. Today at Bonn, another Siegfried, in the person of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, is fighting a new monster—the communist bear.

Bonn, capital city of West Germany, has a strong tradition of democracy. Its people once drove Hitler, who later became Germany's dictator, out of the city. The Bonn citizens were proud of their city's reputation for democratic ways and wanted no part of Hitler's dictatorial views.



IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA: One of the trucks in this freight convoy traveling over the desert is stuck in the deep, trackless sand.

Bonn's history goes back more than 2,000 years to the time when Roman legions built a camp there. Several hundred years later, a nobleman of Cologne built a castle from the stones of the old camp. The town grew up around this castle.

During World War II, fighting destroyed more than half of Bonn. Today, however, it is a growing city. It now has many new homes and other buildings along its beautiful tree-lined streets. It boasts nearly 120,000 inhabitants.

Politics and Democracy

Connecticut's Governor John Lodge reminds us that "politics is everybody's business." Writing in the *New York Times Magazine*, he has this to say about the importance of politics in our free system of government:

Politics comes from a Greek word meaning citizen. It describes the methods by which we govern ourselves under a free system. Take away poli-

tics, and you take away our freedom to participate in government. To be a politician is not only a basic American right, it is also an effective means of fulfilling our responsibilities under a democracy.

We need men and women in politics of character and intelligence. As Americans, we should encourage every citizen to make the business of government his own business. As we come to understand politics more and more, the satisfaction of becoming a public servant will attract a growing number of our most capable and high-minded men and women. Even today, though, politicians compare favorably in character and ability with the citizens who elect them.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the two major articles next week will deal with (1) world trade, and (2) the political dispute over U. S. water power resources.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Sign in a classroom: Warning to all clockwatchers. Time passes, but will you?

★

A proud young man from Kentucky was boasting to a Texan. "In Kentucky," he said, "we have Fort Knox where enough gold is stored to build a golden fence completely around your big state of Texas."

"Go ahead and build it," drawled the Texan. "If I like it, I'll buy it."

★

Jane: How did you get that black eye?
Jim: I was hit by a guided muscle.

★

Son: What do the two words "pro" and "con" mean?

Dad: Well, "pro" is your own convincing, unanswerable argument, and "con" is the other fellow's contemptible drivel.

★

Bill: I don't like girls. They're too biased.

Ted: What do you mean biased?
Bill: Every time I go out with one, it's "buy us this," "buy us that," until I'm broke.

A rich oil magnate checked in at one of New York's big hotels. Irritated by the indifference of the staff to his great wealth, he determined to give them something to talk about.

At breakfast the following morning he said to the waiter: "Just bring me \$20 worth of bacon and eggs."

"Sorry," replied the waiter, "but we do not serve half portions at this hotel."



"Another new hat, Mrs. Bremer—How do you manage to afford it?"

Study Guide

Supreme Court

1. What job remains for the Supreme Court to do in connection with the school segregation issue?
2. Describe the question that has been brought before the Court with respect to boxing.
3. What issue has been raised which involves freedom of religion and of the press?
4. List two other matters on which a Supreme Court decision is sought.
5. How many justices does the Court have? Who is Chief Justice?
6. Name two other kinds of federal courts, and tell something of their work.
7. In general, what kind of case does the Supreme Court accept for full hearing and decision?
8. On what grounds can the Supreme Court cancel acts of Congress or of state legislatures?

West Germany

1. What do we mean when we speak of the "German problem"?
2. In what respect was France's rejection of EDC a blow to Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany?
3. List some other setbacks received by Adenauer in recent months.
4. How do the big powers generally agree on steps to be taken concerning West Germany?
5. Describe the different attitudes of the big powers on how and when these recommended steps should be carried out.
6. What is the economic situation in West Germany today?
7. Compare the picture in West Germany with that in East Germany.
8. To what extent has the United States helped West Germany?

Discussion

1. Do you think the aid we have given West Germany has been worth the money it has cost us? Why, or why not?
2. Do you or do you not favor West Germany's becoming a full and equal partner of the western nations at this time? Explain your views.

Miscellaneous

1. What qualifications does Dr. van Kleffens have for his post as UN General Assembly head?
2. How are publishers improving their comic books?
3. What are we doing to help care for Viet Nam's refugees from communism?
4. Why does India criticize us for our role in SEATO? How do we answer such criticisms?
5. In what way is the Saar closely linked with France?
6. Why is the city of Bonn in the news?
7. What important role did John Marshall play in the history of our Supreme Court?

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) favorable; 2. (c) cause of the war; 3. (b) frankness; 4. (d) misleading; 5. (d) council; 6. (b) made less severe.

Pronunciations

Bundestag—būn'dēs-täg
Carlos Ibañez—kār'lōs ē-bān'yās
Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk
Eelco van Kleffens—āl'kō vān klēf'ēns
Konrad Adenauer—cōn'rāt ā'duh-now-er
Quemoy—kē-moy
Ruhr—rūr
Saar—zār
Schleswig-Holstein—shlās'vīk-hōl'shtīn
Siegfried—sē'grēd
Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām

West Germany

(Concluded from page 1)

Recent developments have made this problem urgent. France's rejection of the European Defense Community a few weeks ago was a blow to U. S. and West German leaders. Both had believed that West Germany could best be rearmed through the six-nation army proposed in the EDC plan (see article in the AMERICAN OBSERVER for September 13). When France rejected the idea, the need for new action became acute.

The political situation in West Germany has also made it urgent that the rearmament problem be solved speedily. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany is a friend of the western powers, and has done his best to keep his country lined up with the nations of the free world. This summer, though, he has suffered some setbacks that have weakened his control over his people.

Death of EDC

One setback was, of course, the death of EDC, a plan which Adenauer had worked hard to promote. Also harming him was the flight this summer of one of his assistants into communist East Germany. Otto John, who was head of the government's secret police, joined the Reds. He charged that Adenauer's policy of working closely with the western nations would lead to war. The communists used the incident to the fullest for propaganda purposes.

How much the Adenauer government has slipped became apparent in recent elections in the German province of Schleswig-Holstein. Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party was defeated, indicating that many Germans had lost faith in the Chancellor's leadership. If this trend continues, U. S. and other western statesmen fear that some other group, less favorable to us than Adenauer's party, may get control of the West German government.

Thus, most western leaders feel that we must help the Adenauer government secure its main goals—sovereignty (the right to conduct its own affairs), rearmament, and a closer partnership with the western nations. These steps would strengthen the present West German government and would bolster the alliance of free nations.

Taking part in talks on this vital

subject have been the United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, and Italy. As we go to press, there seems to be general agreement on these points:

(1) German troops must be brought into the defense setup for western Europe, but German troops must not be permitted to become so strong that they will again launch a war of aggression.

(2) A political organization will have to manage the affairs of the alliance. (The Brussels Pact group may be expanded to take over this job. The Brussels Pact of 1948 linked France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in a mutual defense alliance.)

(3) The political group in charge of this project will, sooner or later, have close ties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The latter is the big military group set up to defend western Europe against communist aggression.

U. S. leaders still feel that the European Defense Community was the best answer to the question of German rearmament. They agree, though, that the new approach does meet one of the main complaints that the French had about EDC—France claimed it would have destroyed the independence of the member nations. Plans now under discussion call for looser cooperation among the countries involved than did EDC.

Though the powers concerned agree generally on the points listed above, they do not see eye to eye on just *how* and *when* these steps should be carried out. The big nations place emphasis on different factors.

U. S. leaders say: "Speed is the big thing. We must rearm West Germany without any delay. We must make her an effective military partner in NATO just as soon as we possibly can."

Britain's statesmen say: "We must, indeed, proceed at a good pace, but we must be sure there are limits on German rearmament. Moreover, we British must not become so deeply involved on the continent of Europe that our relationship with our Commonwealth lands and colonies all over the world is weakened."

The top men in France look at the problem this way: "We can't fully trust Germany, and we must go slowly in making her a full defense partner. There must be strict controls on her rearmament. The British must join wholeheartedly in helping us French keep a watchful eye on Germany."



DIVIDED GERMANY is made up of a democratic western republic and a communist eastern area. Large areas of former, prewar Germany are held by Poland, and a small area has been made a part of Russia. France has considerable control over the Saar.

Later this month a meeting of the NATO countries will take place, and the whole matter will be further threshed out there. Meanwhile, the 50 million people of West Germany are watching events closely. They are anxious to be once more a completely independent land, and they want to be a full partner of the western nations. They feel that they deserve these considerations for the record they have made in recent years.

Amazing Comeback

West Germany has, indeed, made an amazing comeback since World War II. This nation is in the midst of a great economic boom period which has transformed her from a war-devastated land only nine years ago to an industrial giant.

Today the Ruhr, the country's great coal-and-steel area, is running at peak capacity. Industrial production is about 12½ per cent higher than it was a year ago. It is about 80 per cent higher than it was in 1936, shortly before World War II.

Manufactured goods are now being sold to other lands in such amounts that West Germany today ranks third as a world-trade power—behind the United States and Great Britain. It is predicted that the sale of West German products to the United States will reach a new high this year of more than 300 million dollars. The main products sold to us are precision equipment, optical instruments, scrap metals, fertilizer, steel pipes, and machine tools. Large quantities of toys are also included on the list.

The automobile industry is typical of business growth in West Germany. Last year the country turned out 490,000 vehicles and ranked third in Europe's auto production, behind Britain and France. This year West Germany has gone ahead of France, and hopes to overtake Britain soon.

Unfortunately, West Germany still does not have all the food she needs. Farmers raise grain, potatoes, sugar beets, cattle, and hogs, but a good deal of food has to be purchased from other countries. Last year 70 per cent of West Germany's imports were foodstuffs—sugar, vegetable oil, wheat, and other grains.

While the big economic boom seems likely to continue, the picture is not entirely favorable. Although production has increased by leaps and bounds, many workers feel they are not reaping their share of the rewards. Wages have not kept pace with prices, and there have been strikes in various areas during recent weeks. There is still an acute housing shortage—more than 2 million dwellings are needed to replace war-damaged homes.

Nonetheless, the picture in West Germany is an astounding one in view of the economic collapse of less than 10 years ago. It is amazing, too, in light of the conditions in neighboring East Germany.

This communist-dominated state is about half the size of West Germany and has about 19 million people. There are some textile, machine, and chemical factories, but it is principally a farming region. There are few minerals, though small amounts of iron and coal are mined.

Life in East Germany

The thousands of East Germans who have fled into West Germany agree that life in the communist-run land is hard today. The factories and farms are reported to be producing considerably less than they did before the war. The standard of living is very much lower in East Germany than in the western part of the divided nation. Freedoms which are commonplace in West Germany are unknown in the communist land.

The city of Berlin, once the capital of all Germany, is located in the east. But the city, like Germany itself, is divided. West Berlin, with 2½ million people, has a democratic government. The communists hold East Berlin and its 1½ million people.

There is no question that the West Germans are far better off than the East Germans. The economic recovery of the former has been stimulated by aid from the western lands and especially from the United States. Our total assistance to West Germany in recent years has amounted to about 3½ billion dollars. Few defeated nations in history have ever been treated so well by their conquerors as has West Germany.



WEST GERMANS in the nation's federal police force already get limited military training—and will doubtless be the foundation of a West German army

Readers Say—

I don't believe that strict discipline is the answer to juvenile delinquency. If a child gets love and guidance at home, he will become a good citizen without the need for stern parental action. Our communities can help overcome crime by providing a place of recreation for the young people, and by seeing to it that laws are enforced with fairness to all persons.

BARBARA JENSEN,
Underwood, Iowa

★

It's been quite some time since I've read comic books, but I can see how they might be harmful to young minds. Comic books which glorify crime put dangerous ideas into the heads of young readers.

DENNIS WILLIAMS,
St. Louis, Missouri

★

I think we were wise to issue the "White Paper" showing how Russia influenced the communist movement in Guatemala. Maybe it will serve as a warning to our Latin American neighbors to be on the alert against the menace of communism. I hope Russian agents aren't operating as successfully in other lands south of our border as they did in Guatemala.

FLORA WELLS,
Covington, Georgia

★

I may be wrong, but I feel that not nearly enough Americans really take an interest in public affairs. We seem to be much more interested in entertaining ourselves than we are in training for good citizenship.

JIMMY HENRY,
De Soto, Missouri

★

In a past issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER, a reader strongly opposed the idea of having a woman as President of our country. He said that a woman is sensitive and emotional. That is true of some women, and it is likewise true of some men. He also said that foreign countries would resent having to deal with a feminine Chief Executive of our country. He must have forgotten about all the women who have figured prominently as national leaders in history.

If any woman has the ability to become President of the United States, more power to her. I'm certain the nation would fare well under feminine leadership.

LA VAUGHN MITCHELL,
Rosemead, California

★

I am all in favor of televising congressional activities. We have been kept in the dark too long on what our law-



makers are doing. Through the use of TV, Americans everywhere could become eyewitnesses to the work of our public officials. This would help us all to become more aware of the activities of government.

KAREN FADELEY,
Struthers, Ohio

★

I am a senior in high school and will soon be going into the armed forces. At 18, I can fight for my country as a member of the military services. I should also have the right to vote.

BYRON ANDREWS,
South Bend, Indiana

★

One of the first steps we should take in the fight against juvenile delinquency is to clear up slum areas. It is not easy for young people who live in sub-standard homes to grow up to be good citizens.

MOFFETT BEAL,
Washington, D. C.



THE MOVIE "SITTING BULL" deals with exciting events

Radio-TV-Movies

Political attitudes prior to the November elections is the subject of the weekly radio program, "Campaign '54." Through tape recordings and live commentary, an attempt is made to size up political sentiment about the country. Reporters who traveled from coast to coast interviewed the politicians in key states, as well as voters who will decide the outcome of the balloting next month.

The program focuses special attention on states and areas where close contests are expected. The reporters sought the opinions of pottery workers in Ohio, farmers in Illinois, steel and auto workers throughout the Midwest, bankers and businessmen in Texas, elderly retired people in California, and ranchers in Colorado. The result is a lively and informative size-up of political opinion in the U. S. at the grassroots level.

"Campaign '54" is on the air each Sunday on the CBS radio network. The

final program will be October 31, the last Sunday before the elections. Your local newspapers will tell you the exact hour of the program.

★

A spectacular western movie, "Sitting Bull," tells the story of unsuccessful efforts to maintain peace between the Sioux Indians and the white men in the 1870's. A young cavalry officer (Dale Robertson) tries to help the Indians, and reaches an understanding with their leader, Sitting Bull (J. Carol Naish). A fight breaks out, though, and the Battle of the Little Big Horn takes place. Later Robertson is sentenced to death as a traitor. What happens after that makes a dramatic climax.

While the historical accuracy of the story may be questioned, many movie fans will find the film entertaining. The scenery is colorful, and there are several novel twists in the plot.

Work Together—By Walter E. Myer

ON HIS weekly television program, Ed Sullivan recently paid tribute to Darryl Zanuck, the motion picture producer, for the fine movies he has turned out. During the telecast, Mr. Zanuck appeared and spoke briefly. He said that his success could never have been achieved without the help and teamwork of hundreds of loyal and skilled associates.

What Mr. Zanuck said, of course, is certainly true. His accomplishments have resulted from his ability to cooperate with others and to get them to cooperate with him. Through this teamwork, he has great achievements to his credit, and many of his associates have also been very successful.

In whatever field of work one enters, he will almost certainly have to get along with others. The quicker he learns to be an effective, cooperative member of a group, the sooner he will be able to attain success in his chosen vocation.

Nowhere is the value of teamwork better illustrated than on the athletic field. Some years ago, a highly publicized football player was spectacular in piling up yardage, but his teammates noticed that he did not do his share in helping to clear the way when fellow backfield men carried the ball.

So the others decided to teach him a lesson by failing to block effectively for him. Time after time he was thrown for losses and his reputation temporarily suffered. But he quickly

sensed what was happening, changed his attitude, thought in terms of the whole team, and soon regained the full cooperation of his fellow players when he carried the ball.

A few days ago, newspapers reported an example of fine teamwork in the air. A jet fighter plane became partly disabled over New York. With his radio out of order, the pilot could not make contact with the airfield. Since it was concealed by a dense haze, he did not dare chance a landing by himself. Just then an airliner came along, and the pilot of the latter, grasping the situation, guided the fighter down safely through the overcast.

Most of you will not be movie producers, airplane pilots, or football players. But there is a vital need for teamwork in nearly every occupation of which one can think. Success and contentment in a career depend very largely upon the ability to meet this requirement.

Whatever you intend to do vocationally, learn now to work productively and harmoniously with others. In school and family projects, pitch in willingly and share the difficult tasks as well as the easy ones.



Walter E. Myer

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 6, 13, 20, and 27. The answer key appears in the October 4 issue of *The Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. New laws enacted by Congress to control communism in the United States (a) deprive communists of the right to own any property; (b) say that all known communists must be deported; (c) provide stronger controls over both the Communist Party and its members; (d) provide the death penalty for all crimes committed by communists.

2. An important problem facing the United Nations General Assembly is (a) deciding whether or not Red China should become a member; (b) finding a new UN Secretary-General; (c) deciding where UN headquarters should be located; (d) learning how to make more powerful atomic weapons.

3. Additional manpower for NATO forces could most easily be furnished by (a) France; (b) West Germany; (c) Russia; (d) Italy.

4. Old Age and Survivors Insurance funds come from (a) contributions of workers only; (b) equal contributions of workers and employers; (c) contributions of employers only; (d) equal contributions of workers, employers, and the states.

5. The most outspoken opponent of the U. S. defense plan for Southeast Asia is (a) Syngman Rhee; (b) Konrad Adenauer; (c) Jawaharlal Nehru; (d) Winston Churchill.

6. Voting strength in the UN General Assembly (a) is greater for members of the Security Council; (b) is greater for the United States and Russia; (c) depends on the population of member nations; (d) is the same for all member nations.

7. A strong argument of Republican Party candidates in the election campaign is that the present administration has (a) passed laws giving the highest price supports in history to U. S. farmers; (b) prevented the signing of a sea-way treaty with Canada; (c) defeated proposals to enlarge Social Security coverage; (d) made a good record on foreign policy.

8. A strong argument of Democratic Party candidates in the election campaign is that the present administration has (a) brought about the defeat of France in Indochina; (b) failed to exert strong leadership over its own party in Congress; (c) ruined many U. S. industries by reducing U. S. tariffs sharply; (d) followed a soft policy on communists in government jobs.

9. Over the past several years, membership of the Communist Party in the United States has (a) declined sharply; (b) rapidly increased; (c) remained about the same; (d) increased only slightly.

10. The nations that are generally considered to have gained the most from the truce that ended fighting in Indochina are (a) France and Italy; (b) Britain and the United States; (c) South Korea and Japan; (d) Communist China and Russia.

11. About two thirds of the people of Iran are (a) oil industry workers; (b) desert tribesmen; (c) farmers; (d) uranium miners.

12. The SEATO pact, signed last month by eight nations, is designed to halt the spread of communism in (a) the Balkans; (b) Southeast Asia; (c) Central America; (d) eastern Europe.

13. Probably the biggest factor in boosting the cost of political campaigns is (a) widespread use of radio and television; (b) payments to influential persons for their support; (c) increased transportation costs; (d) higher printing and postage bills.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

14. Chinese Reds recently launched a series of attacks against the Nationalist-held island of (a) Formosa; (b) Iwo Jima; (c) Quemoy; (d) Honshu.

15. Many people believe that the laws controlling political campaign expenditures should be revised because the existing laws (a) are applied in only a few states; (b) apply only to primary elections; (c) do not apply to present office-holders; (d) are ineffective and full of loopholes.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. The reopening of the great Abadan oil refinery indicates that the government of _____ is willing to co-operate with the free nations of the world.

17. The number of American citizens eligible to vote in the November elections is about _____ million.

18. Morocco and Tunisia seek independence from _____.

19. In August a defense pact against Russian aggression was signed by Greece, Turkey, and _____.

20. The people of _____ are displeased because the United States raised the tariff on imported watches by 50 per cent.

21. Name the South American nation whose president committed suicide late in August. _____

22. Name the country whose action killed the long-debated European Defense Community plan on August 30. _____

23. The first commander of NATO forces in Europe was _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Pierre Mendes-France

25. Mohammed Riza Pahlevi

26. Dag Hammarskjöld

27. Herbert Brownell

28. Henry Cabot Lodge

A. Shah of Iran

B. Premier of Italy

C. U. S. Ambassador to the UN

D. UN Secretary-General

E. U. S. Attorney General

F. Premier of France

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. Many incumbents are active in the election campaign. (a) subversives; (b) present office-holders; (c) good speakers; (d) party bosses.

30. The *spurious* charges against them were dropped. (a) false; (b) most damaging; (c) new; (d) well founded.

31. A group of *expatriates* gathered for the celebration. (a) native-born citizens; (b) older people; (c) exiles; (d) religious fanatics.

32. *Derisive* comments were heard among the audience. (a) humorous; (b) complimentary; (c) scornful; (d) questioning.

33. He took time to *amplify* his earlier statement. (a) deny; (b) defend; (c) retract; (d) expand.

A Career for Tomorrow - - - In Pharmacy

PHARMACY is one of the few professions that has more job openings than qualified applicants. This means there are good employment prospects for men and women who can successfully meet the requirements of this field.

Your qualifications, if you decide to become a pharmacist, should include an aptitude for work in scientific fields. The pharmacist is a member of the nation's health team which includes doctors, nurses, and others who are responsible for our health and welfare. Hence, the traits of accuracy, dependability, honesty, and cleanliness are especially important.

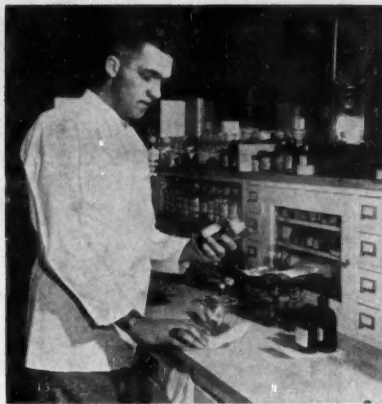
Your duties will depend upon the branch of work you choose. As a rule, though, you will prepare drugs, medicines, vaccines, and serums according to formulas or prescriptions. In a retail store, a pharmacist also does some selling. A person who works for a drug manufacturer may carry out research projects to develop new drugs. Pharmacists employed by government agencies often work on programs related to enforcing drug and narcotic laws.

Your training should begin by taking a college preparatory course in high school. Next, you will be required to take four years of study in a college of pharmacy.

Your college course will include some general subjects, such as English, a foreign language, and possibly history.

Most of your time, though, will be taken up with the study of advanced sciences—organic chemistry, bacteriology, pharmacology, and the like.

After you have completed your college studies, you may have to work for a year in the field before you can qualify for a license in the state where you wish to work. In addition, you



PHARMACIST at work

will be required to pass a stiff examination in pharmacy.

Job opportunities for pharmacists can be found in drugstores, drug manufacturing firms, laboratories, hospitals, and the federal or state government. Nearly 9 out of every 10 pharmacists in the nation work in the retail drug field.

Advancement opportunities open to

qualified personnel are varied. A pharmacist who enjoys work in a retail drugstore, and who has business ability, may eventually open his own store. A person employed by a drug manufacturer may become a leading research pharmacist.

Salaries for the beginning licensed pharmacist are usually about \$100 a week. Earnings increase with experience. The income of pharmacists who work for the government range from \$4,205 to \$10,800 a year. Those who have their own stores may enjoy incomes that are quite high if they are good businessmen.

Advantages include the opportunities for advancement. The salaries are good and working conditions are usually pleasant. Also, present indications are that it will be easy to find employment in this field for a long time to come.

Disadvantages are (1) the absolute need for accuracy, which can become a strain on persons not well suited for this work; and (2) the necessity for many pharmacists to spend much of their working time on their feet.

Further information may be obtained from the American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution Avenue, Washington 7, D. C., and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. The latter group puts out a pamphlet entitled "Shall I Study Pharmacy?" available for 35 cents.

Historical Backgrounds - - Famous Justices

THROUGHOUT our history under the Constitution, some 90 Americans have served on the Supreme Court. All have made a contribution to the nation, but certain ones are better known than others.

John Marshall, Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835, is usually credited with giving the Court much of the authority it now possesses. His famous ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle that the Supreme Court can overrule an act of Congress if the majority of justices believe that the law violates the Constitution.

One of the most controversial figures ever to sit on the Court was Roger Taney, who served as Chief Justice during the bitter period before and during the Civil War. In 1857 he delivered the Court's opinion in the famous *Dred Scott* decision, ruling that Congress could not abolish slavery in the territories. This decision increased the tension between North and South.

Around the beginning of this century, federal and state governments started passing many laws to regulate working conditions, business activities, and similar matters. In cases that came before it, the Supreme Court was often asked: "To what extent should the government be allowed to regulate and control the nation's social and economic life?"

Among those who favored letting the federal government have broader powers was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., an Associate Justice from 1902 to 1932. He was known as the "Great Dissenter," because he so frequently differed with other members of the Court in his opinions.

Justice Holmes believed that inter-

pretations of the Constitution should change as times change. He felt that government activity should not be bound by early court rulings.

His position was sharply opposed by the majority of his fellow justices. They felt that the Constitution should be *strictly* rather than *broadly* interpreted, and they opposed "too much" government control and regulation of industry.

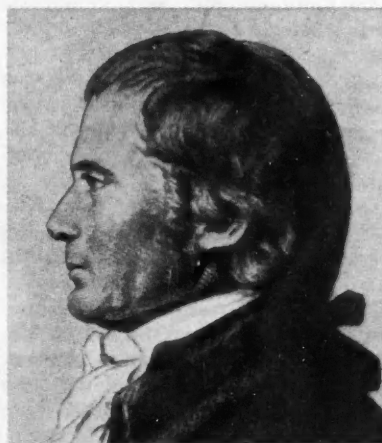
One of the best known justices of this school of opinion was William Howard Taft, who served as Chief Justice from 1921 to 1930. He was the only man ever to be both President and Chief Justice.

The dispute over how much control the federal government should have over the nation's social and economic life reached its peak during the 1930's. For a while the Court, led by Chief

Justice Charles Evans Hughes, overruled acts of Congress that extended government power in agricultural and industrial fields. The majority of justices contended that these laws gave the government more control than the Constitution intended it should have.

In the effort to change the opinion of the Court, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed to increase its membership, enabling him to appoint more justices who agreed with him, but the majority in Congress refused to support this plan.

The disputed laws eventually were rewritten to eliminate objectionable features. Moreover, several of the justices died or retired during this period, and Roosevelt appointed others who interpreted the Constitution more broadly. So the Court dispute subsided.



JUSTICE John Marshall did much to establish the Supreme Court as a powerful judicial body

As the World Series got under way in New York's Polo Grounds last week, a tall, young athlete from San Diego, California, was an eager spectator. He was Billy Capps, recently named Junior Player of the Year in American Legion baseball competition. His San Diego team won the national team title, and as a prize, Billy and his teammates were awarded a trip to the first two games of the World Series.

Billy was co-captain of the San Diego nine, and served as lead-off man in the batting order. In the play-offs he batted an even .300, and stopped just about every ball hit his way.

A student at Hoover High School in San Diego, Billy's picture will hang in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York, during 1955.